

Free Presbyterian Church.

Declaration and Testimony of the Free Presbyterian Church of the United States against the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of the United States assembled at Ripley, Ohio, in the month of April, 1851, deem it their duty to make and publish the following Declaration and Testimony in regard to the enactment of the late National Congress, known as the "Fugitive Slave Law."

The bill which passed the two Houses of Congress, and received the signature of the President of the United States, on the 18th of September, and which is now known and in force as the Fugitive Slave Law, is, in the judgment of this Synod, a high-handed outrage against Heaven, and a fearful omen of our national downfall.

This law makes the love of liberty, which the Creator has kindled upon the altar of every man's heart, a crime, and punishes the indulgence of it with chains and servitude.

It rejects and repudiates all those common law principles of evidence, which have been ratified by the wisdom of past ages, and which were intended to throw the shield of protection over the sacred rights of man.

It denies to those who have escaped from a worse than Egyptian, Roman, or Algerine bondage, the right of trial by jury and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*—constitutional guarantees which protect even the thief and the murderer.

It makes obedience to the Gospel a criminal offence, and forbids us to give food to the hungry, clothing to the naked, and shelter to the weary.

The voice of Nature, as well as the law of God, calls upon us to sympathize with the fugitive, and assist him in his flight from the prison-house of bondage. But this law would transform us into monsters of cruelty, and commands us, under heavy penalties, to bar his way, to load him with iron, and to thrust him back into a condition more dreadful than death itself.

It holds out pecuniary inducements and offers legal facilities to wicked men, to drag freemen from their homes and families, and consign them to hopeless bondage.

It destroys that sense of personal security, which every honest man has a right to feel; and even we ourselves, who received the birthright of our liberties immediately from God, now hold them only at the mercy of legalized man-stealers.

It commands us, under the threatening of fine and imprisonment, to take part in arresting those who may be the redeemed children of God, charged with no crime, and forcing them back into a condition of heathenism and moral disability. It is impossible for them to obey the precepts of the Gospel and live the lives of consistent Christians; and thus prepare for the eternal world.

Such being some of the prominent characteristics of the Fugitive Slave Law, we, the ministers and ruling elders composing this synod, in faithful obedience to Almighty God and the Government of the United States, do bear our solemn testimony against the same, as utterly opposed to the law of God—as abhorrent to humanity and the civilization of the age—as entirely at variance with the spirit and precepts of the Gospel of Jesus Christ—as dangerous to the liberties of the people, and therefore as null and void, and of no binding force upon the conscience.

We declare and testify before God and the Government of the United States that we cannot, and will not, render obedience to this inhuman enactment, preferring infinitely to suffer its unrighteous penalties rather than to comply with its requisitions, and thus become guilty of treason against God and humanity.

We testify against the conduct of those professing ministers of the Gospel, in this country, who have publicly and in the name of religion justified this wicked law, and called upon the people to take part in its execution. We believe that such men are either knowingly or ignorantly tearing up the foundations of the church of God, opening the flood-gates of infidelity, and preparing the land for a baptism of blood.

We testify against and declare unceasing hostility to the system of American Slavery, which has not only enslaved the Government of the country, and dictated its public policy, but which has also subjugated the church, filled the hearts of many of her ministers with cowardice and treason, scared the consciences and blinded the eyes of a majority of her members, and carried her far on the downward road to entire apostasy.

And that this declaration and testimony may be really, as well as legally, the act of the Free Presbyterian church of the United States, we recommend that the pastors, stated supplies and sessions of vacant churches, cause the same to be read from the pulpit on the Lord's day, and that our people be then called upon solemnly to express their adherence thereto in such a manner as may be deemed proper.

We moreover recommend that inasmuch as our only hope for the reform of the Government and salvation of our beloved country is in the merciful interposition of Him who is the King of nations and the hearer of prayer, our people will earnestly supplicate a throne of grace, that our national councils may be speedily purged of ungodly and unprincipled men, that the wicked enactment called the Fugitive Slave Law may be repealed, and that our free institutions may be perpetuated to the end of time.

And, in the great struggle in which we are engaged, of vindicating the religion of Jesus Christ from the foul slander that it tolerates, authorizes, and justifies the diabolical system of American Slavery, and its counterpart the Fugitive Slave Law, we extend the hand of confidence and fellowship to those other denominations of Christians in the United States, which have adopted our principles, and are aiming at the same object; and we express the earnest hope that the bonds which unite us together in this noble work may become stronger and stronger, until our real unity shall show itself to the world in our visible unity.

From the *Rome (Ga.) Southerner*.

Coercion of a State.

Mr. Webster, in a letter lately written by him, declared, in reference to the movements in South Carolina, that "secession could not be accomplished but by war." From the position occupied by Mr. Webster, it is presumed he speaks the sentiments and policy of Mr. Fillmore's Government, and his letter may be regarded as a declaration of war, in advance, against South Carolina, in case she should choose to exercise the right which she possesses, of peaceably retiring from the Union. The question is thus presented: has the United States Government the right to make a war upon a seceding State? We shall not commit the presumption of arguing a constitutional question with the "great expounder;" we intend only to produce authority. Mr. Webster is great authority, but as great as it is, it is hardly equal to that of the framers of the Constitution. They it is presumed, knew the Constitution better than Mr. Webster. The following extracts from the Madison papers, an authentic record of the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution, show that the authors of the Constitution never contemplated the use of force against a State, and that they expressly refused to confer that power upon the Government. The following was a clause in one of the resolutions submitted to the Convention by Mr. Randolph of Virginia:

"Resolved, That the National Legislature ought to be empowered to call the force of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfil its duties under the articles thereof."

When this clause came up for consideration,

"Mr. Madison observed that the more he reflected on the use of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the justice, and the efficiency of it when applied to the people collectively, and not individually. A Union of the States, containing such an ingredient, seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked, as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound. He hoped such a system would be framed as might render this resource unnecessary, and moved that clause be postponed. This motion was agreed to, no one dissenting."

So the clause was postponed and never afterwards taken up, or at least it was not inserted in the Constitution, so that the conclusion is irresistible, that Mr. Madison's suggestion was adopted by the Convention, and that such a system was framed as withheld from the Government the power to use force against a State. This conclusion is strengthened, if possible, by the action of the Convention upon Mr. Patterson's plan of a Constitution, subsequently submitted. That contained the following provision:

"Resolved, That if any State should oppose the carrying into execution the acts of the United States the federal Executive shall be authorized to call forth the power of the confederated States, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enforce and compel obedience to such acts."

Mr. Patterson's plan was rejected; and it was objected to in debate, chiefly because it comprised the above provision. Col. Mason said "He was struck with horror at the prospect of recurring to this expedient," (the use of force against a State.) Col. Hamilton, in reference to such a provision, observed: "How can force be exerted on the States collectively. It is impossible. It amounts to a war between the parties."

Thus did the framers of the Constitution expressly and repeatedly repudiate the idea of employing force against a State. How then can this power now be claimed? Can it be given in the Constitution in spite of the express determination of its framers not to give it? The Union was plainly intended by its authors to be a Union of voluntary consent. They left it to the States to decide each for itself whether they would enter the great Union in the first instance, and by refusing to grant the power to compel them to remain in it, they in effect said to the States remain in the Union as long as you please, but if you get tired of it depart in peace." But it is now discovered that ours is a Union of force not of consent; a Union to be held together not by a sense of common interest, glory and happiness, but by the terrors of the sword.

Let such views prevail; let the doctrine that a State may be rightfully coerced by the Federal sword be once carried into effect, and you erect the government of the Union into an absolute tyranny; you degrade the States, to a condition of abject vassalage; you establish a precedent that will invite aggressions upon the rights of the State and in the end sweep away every vestige of their sovereignty. The South especially cannot permit such a precedent unless she is blind, fatally blind to her own interest and safety.

The hostility of the Northern people to the institution of slavery, connected with the fact that they have now the control of the General Government in all its departments, loudly proclaims the danger to the South of arming that Government with the power to coerce a State. The course of time, and indeed no great time, will give an immense preponderance to the Northern section, already in the majority, and reduce the South to a despised minority, while in the meantime, the sentiment of hostility to slavery in the stronger section will become more violent and ungovernable.

Under such circumstances, the only possible security to the institution of slavery would be the right and power of the Southern States to separate from the Union. But take away that right and power to hold them in the Union, as with a chain of iron, and to coerce obedience to whatever laws the majority may dictate, and you at once seal the doom of the South; you sign the death warrant of slavery. We cannot believe the South will stand idly by and permit the Government to assume a power that sooner or later will be turned to her destruction. We cannot believe that the South will, herself, put into the hands of her enemies, the sword that is to stab her to the heart.

From the *West Abolitionist*.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis.

The speech of Mr. Featherston at Prairie Point, Miss., on the 20th ult., served as the *recitelle* to arouse the Southern Rights men to a knowledge of their strength, to awaken the feelings which but needed an occasion to be fully developed. This occasion they found on the 24th of March.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis, by appointment, addressed the people in the town hall of that place. Never have we witnessed such enthusiasm as prevailed among his friends. Upon taking the stand it was full three minutes before a cessation of the hearty applause allowed him to proceed. The argument of Col. Davis, like that of Mr. Featherston, was a review of the action of the last Congress, an explanation and justification of his course. Time and again, while depicting our wrongs, while summing up the past and counselling for the future, he was interrupted by the continued manifestations of approval from his supporters, shown in repeated rounds of applause, which ceased but to recommence with increased fervor.

After speaking for one hour and a half, Col. Davis gave way to Dr. Wm. D. Lyles, who for the day occupied the position of organ, exponent and mouth-piece of the Foote Union submission party of Natchez county. The Doctor commenced his speech by likening himself to a mariner, who, while sleeping securely in his bark, is aroused by a fearful storm which breaks in fury over his head. We thought the comparison apt, particularly when Col. Davis replied to him, for if ever a man looked like he had a storm after him, that man was Dr. Lyles, and that storm was Col. Davis. The thunder of his eloquence, the lightning of his sarcasm, the rain of his just rebuke, the hail of his merited denunciation, and the whirlwind of manly enthusiasm felt by the speaker, and the audience, all combined to prove to this slumbering mariner that the union house in which he had taken refuge was built on the sand, and that it must fall.

The Doctor's speech, like his party, was a curious admixture of coon and rooster, praise for the Union and defection from States rights. Huzza for Clay, and God bless Cass; long live Fillmore, and come to my arms Webster; humming top Foote, and Howell Cobb, all found ample room and verge enough in his capacious heart, which teemed with nought but disinterested love for the Union, and a slight willingness to represent the 2nd Congressional district in the next Congress—simply because that district is now misrepresented by Mr. Featherston.

After propounding a series of questions to Col. Davis, and avowing his own readiness to declare his own opinions, he was called on to say what would be his course if South Carolina should secede, and the government attempted to coerce her by force. Did he answer this? He replied that he was a mere private citizen, that when he asked for office, he would avow his sentiments, and wish in the next fifteen minutes declared himself a candidate for the nomination before the Union District Convention.

How did Col. Davis answer this question? "Whenever the day comes when a sovereign State in the assertion of a constitutional right, withdraws from a compact which has been violated, and the general government uses force to restrain her, I will meet force with force, well knowing that in suffering her to fall, I aid in sharpening the

sword which will fall upon my own State next." Fully was this gallant resolve responded to by the Southern men on this occasion. The people of Mississippi are fully aroused, the fire is in the prairies, and nought can quench it save a recognition by Congress and the North of the rights we claim. If that claim be denied, Jeff Davis and the Mississippi Regiment may again meet their country's foes upon the field; the Union party, like the Indiana Regiment at Buena Vista, may forsake their country, but with the cause we have with one such leader as Davis in every Southern State, we risk the issue against the united North and their Southern allies.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the Southern Rights Union Association of Natchez county, held at Macon on the 22d day of May, 1851, Dr. William Q. Poindecker, was called to the chair and J. M. Macon requested to act as secretary.

Dr. Poindecker being taken sick, he invited Dr. Wade Hopkins to the chair.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the Chair appoint a committee of five to select and report to the Association suitable persons to be appointed Delegates to the Greensboro' and Jackson Southern Rights Convention.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose the said committee, to-wit: J. M. Lowry, H. H. Colbert, John M. Pagan, Hampton Williams, and James Poindecker. The Committee reported the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected, to-wit: For the Jackson Convention, Wm. A. Slaughter, W. R. Jordan, Dr. A. E. Fant, Thomas H. Dunn, B. Howard, Jas. H. Elmore, O. H. Marshall, Jas. M. Colbert, and Edward Price.

To the Greensboro Convention, Dr. W. Hopkins, James Welborn, Hamp. Williams, H. D. Rhodes, James Cockrell, Thos. C. Evans, Wm. Augustus, and John Nunn.

On motion, James Poindecker, John M. Lowry, and Jacob M. Macon were added to the delegation to Jackson, and Hampton Williams to the delegation to the Greensboro' convention.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That when the Association adjourn it adjourn to meet on Saturday of the second week of the June term of the circuit court of Natchez county.

On motion, ordered that the Planters' Advocate and Southern Standard be furnished with copies of the proceedings and requested to publish the same.

WADE HOPKINS, chm. J. M. MACON, sec'y pro tem.

The Seventh Census—Complete.

The Republic publishes the Seventh Census, complete, exhibiting also the apportionment of Representatives in Congress.

Total population 23,267,498
Representative population . . . 21,332,625
Whole number of Representatives . . . 221

The following States each have a member added to the number of Apportionment: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Texas.

A FEMALE SERMONIZER.—A colored woman of Baltimore, preached in Clearspring, Md., on last Saturday evening, the 10th inst., and three times on Sabbath. The Sentinel thinks she is destined to do much good, and adds:

She exhorted her colored friends to be obedient and good servants to their masters, as their servitude was decreed by Heaven; and if obedient to both their Heavenly Father and their earthly masters, they would hereafter be free indeed. She states that she was called by God, in an audible voice, (three times,) at 12 o'clock on the first day of May, 1845; since which time she has been about her master's work. Although she was entirely unlettered when called, she has made rapid strides in knowledge since, and her discourses would reflect credit upon many a collegiate graduate.

MACON, MISS., 8th May, 1851.

MAL. WHITEHEAD.—Dear Sir: Child will visit your place on Wednesday, 17th day of June, and wishes, again, on that occasion, to address the citizens of your country. Will you do him the favor to advertise and get as many of the people out as possible?

Will you also do me the special favor to send an appointment for me, as I will attend at Lodi on the same day? I ask this favor because I have no acquaintance in that neighborhood.

Respectfully yours,
M. CUNNINGHAM,
Principal R. R. Ag't for Mississippi.

Notice to Teachers.
A vacancy having occurred in the office of Principal of the Columbus Female Institute, applications from candidates desiring the situation are invited. The regular session to commence on the 1st Monday of October next.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
STEPHEN A. BROWN, Secretary.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, May 26.
The Canada has just arrived with Liverpool dates to the 17th.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons the ecclesiastical title bill was postponed on the 19th. The Liverpool Journals say, that in a week or two the ministry will resign and give place to a new one, with Lord Stanley at its head. The government officers expect this result as soon as Mr. Bailey brings forward his motion in Parliament, in regard to the Ceylon question, as it is not doubted, but the present ministers will be left in their present minority.

FRANCE.—Gen. Cavaignac is now prominently put forward as a candidate for the Presidency, leading papers also favor his views.

GERMANY is motionless.
ITALY gives indications of discontent.
Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, gives accounts of a disastrous character to the English forces.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton.—On the 16th the demand being very large, and the supply reduced, prices recovered jagd from the extreme point of depression. The market improved at Liverpool and at Manchester. It is believed that the extreme point of depression is passed and that business will resume its course. There is a good deal of activity in American stocks, and prices are generally better. Money is in more request.

Freights, downward tendency, and passengers scarce.

C. C. Langdon, editor of the Mobile Advertiser, has been nominated by the Union party of the Mobile District, as a candidate for Representative in Congress.

DECLINED.—The Hon. S. W. Inge has declined running for Congress, in the Sumter District, on the ground that his services to keep up party power are not needed.

A personal controversy between A. B. Meek, junior editor of the Mobile Register, and Geo. G. Henry, Secretary of the Mobile Southern Rights Association, has been going on for several days past. The Solicitor, Col. Platt, apprehending a rencounter between the parties, had them arrested and held to bail to keep the peace.



DIED.—In this place on the 2d instant, after a protracted illness, Mrs. SARAH A., wife of Thomas H. Williams, Esq.

"Hope looks beyond the border of time,
And sees the new dawn of day;
Shall rise in full immortal prime,
And bloom to live no more."

NOVEMBER ELECTION.

JOHN I. GUION, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this State. Election in November.

Wm. H. H. Patterson, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for Sheriff of Lowndes county. Election in November next. Printer's fee paid.

R. D. Haden, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lowndes county at the ensuing November election. Fee paid.

A. E. Love is a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lowndes County. Election November next.

Daniel Williams, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Clerk of Lowndes county. Election in November next.

John W. Adams, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for Assessor of Lowndes county at the ensuing election.

Benjamin T. Taylor, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for town Constable. Election in November.

George R. McDaniel, we are authorized to announce as a candidate for re-election to the office of Town Constable. Election in November.

COUNTY CASE BRETON.

This is to testify, that on or about the first week of the present month of March, 1844, one of my children about three years of age, was attacked with most excruciating and violent pains: the little fellow made us (his mother and myself) sensible that the entire pain was in or about his little stomach—his agony was indescribable, and having applied to our nearest neighbor, (Mr. Martin,) from whom I expected to get some relief, I was assisted by him, who procured for me, Sidney, and procured a bottle of "B. A. Falmestock's Vermifuge," the only one, I believe, in town, and gave the child three teaspoonful in the space of as many hours. Shortly afterwards, to our great astonishment, two hundred and fifty-eight worms, measuring from 15 to 16 inches in length, and bigger than a large goose-quill, were evacuated by the sufferer, whose life, with God's assistance, was thus wonderfully preserved.

The following morning, another child of mine, about six years old, rinsed out the bottle which contained only half a teaspoonful of the medicine, and drank it, when the same day he passed one hundred and forty-one worms, equally long and larger.

Such valuable medicine cannot be too highly recommended, as I take this opportunity of making my children's case known to the public, and acknowledging my grateful thanks to the gentleman who advised the remedy. As witness my hand this 27th day of March, at Sydney, Cape Breton, 1844.

HECTOR M'NEIL,

Scorn before me, this 27th day of March, at Sydney, B. C.

The above medicine is for sale by J. JONES & CO.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

James Jones & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Chemicals, Paints, Perfumery, Genuine Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PURE DRUGS AT MODERATE RATES.

MOREHEAD'S GRADUATED MAGNETIC MACHINES

for sale by JAS. JONES & CO.

D. R. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELTS, BRACE-LETS, NECKLACES, FLUID, &c., for sale by

JAS. JONES & CO.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA—Sold by

JAS. JONES & CO.

HUTCHING'S DYSPEPSIA BITTERS—For sale by

JAS. JONES & CO., Agents.

Notice of Insolvency.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

LOWNDES COUNTY.

To all persons having Claims against the Estate of Jesse Speight, deceased:

YOU are hereby notified to present your claims duly proved and allowed to the clerk of the Probate court of said county, to be filed for examination and apportionment, by the first Monday in January, A. D. 1852, or they will be barred. Said estate having been duly declared insolvent.

E. S.—Witness, the Honorable Nathaniel E. Goodwin, Judge of the Probate court of said county, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1851.

Issued this 5th day of June, A. D. 1851.

DANIEL WILLIAMS, Clerk.

GEORGE FRAZEE,

(South Side of Main Street, Columbus, Mississippi.)

MERCHANT TAILOR:

HAS JUST RECEIVED A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

Black French Cloths and Cassimers; Fancy Cassimers and Cassinets, Plain and Figured Satin, Plain and Figured white Marcellines and Embroidered Merino Vestings; also a large assortment of Shirts, Under-Shirts, Suspenders, Linen and Satin.

Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats, Gloves, Satin Stocks, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

All of which he will manufacture to order, or sell on the most liberal terms. He would especially invite those who buy for cash to call and examine his assortment before purchasing.

May 31, 1851.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

A PROCLAMATION.

By JOHN I. GUION, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

To the Sheriffs of the several Counties of the State:—Greeting:

WHEREAS, at the late extraordinary session of the Legislature of this State, convened by the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, to take into consideration the alarming condition of public affairs, and to provide for the safety and security of her citizens, an act was passed providing for a Convention of the People of the State of Mississippi; And whereas, by the passage of said act, it was made the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation to the several Sheriffs of the State at least ninety days before the time appointed for holding said election, requiring them to hold and conduct the same according to law.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, John I. Guion, Governor as aforesaid, by virtue of, and in pursuance of the requirements of said Act, do issue this my writ, "requiring you to hold an election on the first Monday and day following in September next, (1851) at the several precincts in your county, for the purpose of electing as many delegates to the said Convention as your county is entitled to Representatives in the House of Representatives, including the Representation of any city or town in any county."

E. S. Is TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at the city of Jackson, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1851, and of the sovereignty of Mississippi, the thirty-fourth.

By the GOVERNOR: Acting Governor.

JO. BELL, Secretary of State.

—The Flag of the Union, Paulding Clarion, Constitution, Monticello Journal, Southern Standard, will publish one month.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.

THERE is perhaps, no more important thing to the planter than to be able to free himself from the vexations, loss of time &c., resulting from different fevers, to which they are more or less subject throughout the south. This can be and is readily done and at less expense than by any ordinary mode of treatment, by the use of the

Electrical Febrifuge.

OR SPEEDY FEVER TONIC.

WHICH CURES FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND GRADES IN FROM TWO TO TWENTY HOURS!

Not one hour need be lost more than the day of attack, in any ordinary case of BILIOUS FEVER, INTERMITTENT or CHILLS AND FEVER, and but little if any more violent than the most violent and dangerous Fevers; as Congestive, Yellow, Nervous and Typhus, Measles, Scarlet Fever and Typhoid Pneumonia are deprived of at least two thirds of the ordinary danger and difficulty; in fact

Fever Cannot Exist

but a very short time under its potent and agreeable influence, while all anxiety, uncertainty and trouble of nursing is dispensed with. We cannot better describe its effects than by quoting from a letter from R. F. Fly, Esq., of Madison county Mississippi, dated "Columbia, La., Oct. 17, 1850," in which he says:—

"As far as I have traveled, your Febrifuge has been used with wonderful success. In at least five hundred cases on this river (the Yazoo) it has been used, and in every case it has acted like a charm, always restoring the patient to perfect health in from four to eight hours. As far as my knowledge goes there is nothing to compare with it; it acts on the surface, opens the pores of the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood and the patient lies down and goes to sleep; he awakes and is well, hardly knowing what cured him. It is emphatically the remedy for fevers."

We could add proof by hundreds of the most substantial planters, and of the highest respectability, as well as physicians and others, but want no better evidence than the article itself—get it, try it—if it is not what it is represented to be, return it and get your money.

Prepared and Sold by A. KENDALL & Co., 27, MAGAZINE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES BLAIR, Columbus, Agent.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

CAUTION.

None compare with this for its simple signature, with the license, authority and signature of James Speed on the envelope. We wish persons to be particularly cautious not to use anything purporting to be the Electrical Febrifuge, unless bearing the above marks of genuineness. We